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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-472
H. J. Res. 640

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. J. RES. 640

June 27, 1958 House Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 640. H. Rept. 2046. Print of resolution and report.

House passed H. J. Res. 640 without amendment. Print of resolution as passed House.

H. J. Res. 640 was referred to Senate Appropriations Committee.

Senate committee reported H. J. Res. 640 without amendment. S. Rept. 1765. Print of resolution and S. report.

Senate passed H. J. Res. without amendment.

June 30, 1958 Approved: Public Law 85-472.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-472

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1959, AND PROVISIONS FOR INCREASED PAY COSTS FOR 1958. Provides temporary appropriations for agencies whose 1959 appropriation bills had not been enacted by July 1, 1958. Authorizes the transfer from unobligated balances as of June 30, 1958, of such amounts as necessary for meeting pay increase costs authorized by Public Laws 85-422, 85-426, and 85-462 (the military, postal employee, and classified employee pay bills), and makes indefinite appropriations for such additional amounts as may be necessary for pay raise costs which cannot be met by transfers of unobligated balances. Provides that no appropriations or transfer authorized for pay costs shall be made after August 15, 1958, and that agencies shall make a report of appropriations and transfers made for this purpose, not later than September 15, 1958, to the Budget Bureau, who shall in turn make a consolidated report to Congress by October 15, 1958.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 30, 1958
For actions of June 27, 1958
85th-2d, No. 107

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate concurred in House amendments to employee training bill. House passed omnibus transportation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on mutual security authorization bill. House committee reported mutual security appropriation bill. Both Houses passed appropriation continuation measure, including funds for pay raise costs. House committee ordered reported area redevelopment bill.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 640, making temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1958 to pay for Federal employee pay raises, which had been reported earlier in the day by both Houses (S. Rept. 1765; (H. Rept. 2046). pp. 11297, 11348-50, 11395, 11263. This measure will now be sent to the President.
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H.R. 12948, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1959 (S. Rept. 1764). p. 11263
2. PERSONNEL. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 385, to provide general legislative authority for the training of Federal employees. pp. 11297-301. This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill for 1958. pp. 11317-9, 11341-8. This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger inserted various letters on S. 3051, the Klamath Indian termination amendment bill, and the testimony of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Ass'n, which he criticized. pp. 11270-6

5. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee received permission to file a report before midnight, June 28, on an original farm bill. p. 11267
6. STATEHOOD. Continued debate on H. R. 7999, to admit Alaska into the Union as a State. (pp. 11278-84, 11285-96, 11301-11, 11313-6, 11320). Rejected a proposed amendment to provide commonwealth status for Alaska (pp. 11286-90), and overruled a point of order on the future defense land withdrawal section (pp. 11290-6, 11301-8).
7. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 4036, to provide stabilization payments for the production of certain minerals. p. D606
8. R.E.A. Sen. Humphrey inserted resolutions of the Carlton County, Minn., Cooperative Power Ass'n and the Northern Electric Cooperative Ass'n urging enactment of the legislation to divest the Secretary of control over REA functions. p. 11260
9. RECESSED until Mon., June 30. p. 11328

HOUSE

10. TRANSPORTATION. Passed, 348 to 2, with amendments H. R. 12832, the omnibus transportation bill. pp. 11350-84
Agreed to a committee amendment, as amended by amendments by Reps. Staggers and Roberts, to place under ICC regulation vegetables, coffee, tea, bananas, cocoa or hemp, and wool imported from any foreign country, wool tops and noils, or wool waste, carded but not spun, woven, or knitted. The amendment by Rep. Staggers continues the present exemption of cleaned or scoured wool from ICC regulation. The amendment of Rep. Roberts included bananas in the list of commodities subject to regulation. pp. 11375-7
Rejected amendments by Rep. Miller, Md., to continue the present exemption from ICC regulation of frozen fruits, berries and vegetables, and by Rep. Gubser to restore the existing exemption for frozen fruits, berries, and vegetables in less than carload lots. pp. 11381-2
Substituted the language of H. R. 12832 as passed for that of a similar bill, S. 3778. H. R. 12832 was laid on the table. (pp. 11388-91) Conferees were appointed.
11. TAXATION. Agreed, 366 to 9, to the conference report on H. R. 12695, to extend for 1 year the corporate normal-tax rate and certain excise tax rates, and to repeal the tax on transportation. pp. 11332-41, 11385-6. This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 13192, the mutual security appropriation bill (H. Rept. 2048). p. 11395
13. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12161, to provide for the establishment of townsites from national forest lands (H. Rept. 2044). p. 11394
14. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 3683, to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial unemployment in certain economically depressed areas. p. D608
15. WATER RESOURCES. A subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 13138, to amend the Coordination Act so as to provide more effective integration of fish and wildlife conservation programs with Federal water resource development programs. p. D608

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1959
INCREASED PAY COSTS, 1958

JUNE 27, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. J. Res. 640]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred House Joint Resolution No. 640, making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1959, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes, reports the same to the House without amendment and with the recommendation that the joint resolution be passed.

TITLE I—TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

Title I of the joint resolution makes provision for continuing in operation those functions of the Government for which annual appropriation bills will not have been enacted prior to July 1. This is the customary type of resolution making interim provision for the month of July for necessary services of Government.

TITLE II—RETROACTIVE SALARY INCREASES

Congress has, in recent weeks, enacted Public Laws 85-422, 85-426, and 85-462 (the military pay bill, the postal employees pay bill, and the general classified pay bill) increasing the compensation of officers and employees in the various branches of the Government, in some cases retroactively to January, 1958. Appropriations or funds out of which employees are paid did not contemplate these retroactive payments, nor are balances available, in many cases, sufficient to permit payment.

As was the case with employee pay legislation enacted late in the fiscal year 1955, also retroactively, the Committee is recommending inclusion in the accompanying joint resolution of language which provides authority for transfers between accounts and also makes indefinite appropriation of such additional amounts as may be necessary to meet the pay costs. The language recommended is verbatim, except for change in fiscal year, as that of Public Law 123 of the 84th Congress which effectively and efficiently covered the retroactive pay increases of 1955.

The language of the accompanying resolution will permit payments of all amounts specifically due under these three laws for fiscal year 1958 but is so written as to make it impossible for any of the funds provided to be used for any other purpose whatsoever.



Union Calendar No. 831

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 640

[Report No. 2046]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 27, 1958

Mr. CANNON introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 27, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1959, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of ap-
- 5 plicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds,
- 6 for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other
- 7 organizational units of the Government, namely:

TITLE I

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 101. (a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were conducted in the fiscal year 1958 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be made available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1959:

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;

Department of Defense Appropriation Act;

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies Appropriation Act;

Independent Offices Appropriation Act;

District of Columbia Appropriation Act; and the

Public Works Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be made available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

1 (4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been
2 passed by only one House or where an item is included in
3 only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the
4 pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the
5 appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House,
6 but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate
7 or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, which-
8 ever is lower.

9 (b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing
10 projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year
11 1958 and listed in this subsection (1) at a rate for opera-
12 tions not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided
13 for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, or (2) if
14 no budget estimate has been submitted prior to June 30,
15 1958, at the current rate, or (3) in the amount or at the
16 rate specified herein:

17 Atomic Energy Commission;
18 Export-Import Bank;
19 Administration, Ryukyu Islands;
20 Small Business Administration;
21 Export Control, Department of Commerce;
22 Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission;
23 Boston National Historic Sites Commission;
24 Civil War Centennial Commission;
25 Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission; and

1 Mutual Security programs, \$200,000,000, to be ex-
2 pended in accord with provisions of law applicable to such
3 programs during the fiscal year 1958 and at a rate for any
4 individual program not in excess of the current rate there-
5 for: *Provided*, That administrative expenses for such pro-
6 grams shall not exceed the current rate.

7 (c) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing
8 projects or activities of the Senate, and of the Senate items
9 under the Architect of the Capitol, to the extent and in the
10 manner which would be provided for in the budget esti-
11 mates for the fiscal year 1959.

12 SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and
13 authority granted pursuant to this title shall remain available
14 until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any
15 project or activity provided for in this title, or (b) enact-
16 ment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses
17 without any provision for such project or activity, or (c)
18 July 31, 1958, whichever first occurs.

19 SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available
20 and authority granted pursuant to this title may be used
21 without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection
22 (d) (2) of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and expendi-
23 tures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appro-
24 priation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which

1 such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is con-
2 tained is enacted into law.

3 SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or
4 authority granted pursuant to this title shall be used to
5 initiate or resume any project or activity which was not
6 being conducted during the fiscal year 1958. Appropria-
7 tions made and authority granted pursuant to this title shall
8 cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project
9 or activity during the period for which funds or authority
10 for such project or activity are available under this title.

11 TITLE II

12 INCREASED PAY COSTS

13 SEC. 201. For costs in the fiscal year 1958 of pay in-
14 creases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 85-422,
15 85-426, and 85-462, for any branch of the Federal Govern-
16 ment or the municipal government of the District of Colum-
17 bia, such amounts as may be necessary, to be determined
18 and made available as hereinafter provided in this title, but
19 no appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization may be
20 increased pursuant to the provisions of this title in an amount
21 in excess of the cost to such appropriation, fund, limitation,
22 or authorization of increased compensation pursuant to such
23 statutes.

1 SEC. 202. Any officer having administrative control of
2 an appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization properly
3 chargeable with the costs in the fiscal year 1958 of pay
4 increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 85-422,
5 85-426, and 85-462, is authorized to transfer thereto, from
6 the unobligated balance of any other appropriation, fund, or
7 authorization under his administrative control and expiring
8 for obligation on June 30, 1958, such amounts as may be
9 necessary for meeting such costs.

10 SEC. 203. Whenever any officer referred to in section
11 202 of this title shall determine that he has exhausted the
12 possibilities of meeting the cost of pay increases through
13 the use of transfers as authorized by said section, he shall
14 certify the additional amount required to meet such costs for
15 each appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization under
16 his administrative control, and the amounts so certified shall
17 be added to the pertinent appropriation, fund, limitation, or
18 authorization for the fiscal year 1958: *Provided*, That any
19 transfer under the authority of section 202 or any certifica-
20 tion made under the authority of this section by an officer in
21 or under the executive branch of the Federal Government
22 shall be valid only when approved by the Director of the
23 Bureau of the Budget.

24 SEC. 204. For the purposes of the transfers and certifi-
25 cations authorized by sections 202 and 203 of this title, the

1 following officers shall be deemed to have administrative
2 control of appropriations, funds, limitations, or authoriza-
3 tions available within their respective organizational units—

4 (a) For the legislative branch:

5 The Clerk of the House;

6 The Secretary of the Senate;

7 The Librarian of Congress;

8 The Architect of the Capitol;

9 The Public Printer;

10 The Comptroller General of the United States;

11 The chairman of any commission in or under
12 the legislative branch.

13 (b) For the Judiciary:

14 The Administrative Officer of the United States
15 Courts.

16 (c) For the executive branch:

17 The head of each department, agency, or cor-
18 poration in or under the executive branch.

19 (d) For the municipal government of the District
20 of Columbia:

21 The Board of Commissioners of the District of
22 Columbia.

23 SEC. 205. Obligations or expenditures incurred for
24 costs in the fiscal year 1958 of pay increases granted by or
25 pursuant to Public Laws 85-422, 85-426, and 85-462,

1 shall not be regarded or reported as violations of section
2 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C.
3 665).

4 SEC. 206. (a) Amounts made available by this title
5 shall be derived from the same source as the appropriation,
6 fund, limitation, or authorization to which such amounts are
7 added.

8 (b) Appropriations made by, and transfers made pur-
9 suant to, this title shall be recorded on the books of the
10 Government as of June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That no appro-
11 priation made by this title shall be warranted, and no trans-
12 fer authorized by this title shall be made, after August 15,
13 1958.

14 (c) A complete report of the appropriations and trans-
15 fers made by or pursuant to this title shall be made, not
16 later than September 15, 1958, by the officers described in
17 section 204, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
18 who shall compile and transmit to the Congress a con-
19 solidated report not later than October 15, 1958.

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 640

[Report No. 2046]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1959, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

JUNE 27, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 27, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 640

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 27, 1958

Mr. CANNON introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 27, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

JUNE 27, 1958

Considered and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1959, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of ap-
5 plicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds,
6 for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other
7 organizational units of the Government, namely:

TITLE I

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 101. (a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were conducted in the fiscal year 1958 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be made available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1959:

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;

Department of Defense Appropriation Act;

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies Appropriation Act;

Independent Offices Appropriation Act;

District of Columbia Appropriation Act; and the

Public Works Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be made available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

1 (4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been
 2 passed by only one House or where an item is included in
 3 only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the
 4 pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the
 5 appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House,
 6 but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate
 7 or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, which-
 8 ever is lower.

9 (b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing
 10 projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year
 11 1958 and listed in this subsection (1) at a rate for opera-
 12 tions not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided
 13 for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, or (2) if
 14 no budget estimate has been submitted prior to June 30,
 15 1958, at the current rate, or (3) in the amount or at the
 16 rate specified herein:

17 Atomic Energy Commission;
 18 Export-Import Bank;
 19 Administration, Ryukyu Islands;
 20 Small Business Administration;
 21 Export Control, Department of Commerce;
 22 Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission;
 23 Boston National Historic Sites Commission;
 24 Civil War Centennial Commission;
 25 Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission; and

1 Mutual Security programs, \$200,000,000, to be ex-
2 pended in accord with provisions of law applicable to such
3 programs during the fiscal year 1958 and at a rate for any
4 individual program not in excess of the current rate there-
5 for: *Provided*, That administrative expenses for such pro-
6 grams shall not exceed the current rate.

7 (c) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing
8 projects or activities of the Senate, and of the Senate items
9 under the Architect of the Capitol, to the extent and in the
10 manner which would be provided for in the budget esti-
11 mates for the fiscal year 1959.

12 SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and
13 authority granted pursuant to this title shall remain available
14 until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any
15 project or activity provided for in this title, or (b) enact-
16 ment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses
17 without any provision for such project or activity, or (c)
18 July 31, 1958, whichever first occurs.

19 SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available
20 and authority granted pursuant to this title may be used
21 without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection
22 (d) (2) of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and expendi-
23 tures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appro-
24 priation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which

1 such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is con-
2 tained is enacted into law.

3 SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or
4 authority granted pursuant to this title shall be used to
5 initiate or resume any project or activity which was not
6 being conducted during the fiscal year 1958. Appropria-
7 tions made and authority granted pursuant to this title shall
8 cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project
9 or activity during the period for which funds or authority
10 for such project or activity are available under this title.

11 TITLE II

12 INCREASED PAY COSTS

13 SEC. 201. For costs in the fiscal year 1958 of pay in-
14 creases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 85-422,
15 85-426, and 85-462, for any branch of the Federal Govern-
16 ment or the municipal government of the District of Colum-
17 bia, such amounts as may be necessary, to be determined
18 and made available as hereinafter provided in this title, but
19 no appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization may be
20 increased pursuant to the provisions of this title in an amount
21 in excess of the cost to such appropriation, fund, limitation,
22 or authorization of increased compensation pursuant to such
23 statutes.

1 SEC. 202. Any officer having administrative control of
2 an appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization properly
3 chargeable with the costs in the fiscal year 1958 of pay
4 increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 85-422,
5 85-426, and 85-462, is authorized to transfer thereto, from
6 the unobligated balance of any other appropriation, fund, or
7 authorization under his administrative control and expiring
8 for obligation on June 30, 1958, such amounts as may be
9 necessary for meeting such costs.

10 SEC. 203. Whenever any officer referred to in section
11 202 of this title shall determine that he has exhausted the
12 possibilities of meeting the cost of pay increases through
13 the use of transfers as authorized by said section, he shall
14 certify the additional amount required to meet such costs for
15 each appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization under
16 his administrative control, and the amounts so certified shall
17 be added to the pertinent appropriation, fund, limitation, or
18 authorization for the fiscal year 1958: *Provided*, That any
19 transfer under the authority of section 202 or any certifica-
20 tion made under the authority of this section by an officer in
21 or under the executive branch of the Federal Government
22 shall be valid only when approved by the Director of the
23 Bureau of the Budget.

24 SEC. 204. For the purposes of the transfers and certifi-
25 cations authorized by sections 202 and 203 of this title, the

1 following officers shall be deemed to have administrative
2 control of appropriations, funds, limitations, or authoriza-
3 tions available within their respective organizational units—

4 (a) For the legislative branch:

5 The Clerk of the House;

6 The Secretary of the Senate;

7 The Librarian of Congress;

8 The Architect of the Capitol;

9 The Public Printer;

10 The Comptroller General of the United States;

11 The chairman of any commission in or under
12 the legislative branch.

13 (b) For the Judiciary:

14 The Administrative Officer of the United States
15 Courts.

16 (c) For the executive branch:

17 The head of each department, agency, or cor-
18 poration in or under the executive branch.

19 (d) For the municipal government of the District
20 of Columbia:

21 The Board of Commissioners of the District of
22 Columbia.

23 SEC. 205. Obligations or expenditures incurred for costs
24 in the fiscal year 1958 of pay increases granted by or
25 pursuant to Public Laws 85-422, 85-426, and 85-462,

1 shall not be regarded or reported as violations of section
2 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C.
3 665).

4 SEC. 206. (a) Amounts made available by this title
5 shall be derived from the same source as the appropriation,
6 fund, limitation, or authorization to which such amounts are
7 added.

8 (b) Appropriations made by, and transfers made pur-
9 suant to, this title shall be recorded on the books of the
10 Government as of June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That no appro-
11 priation made by this title shall be warranted, and no trans-
12 fer authorized by this title shall be made, after August 15,
13 1958.

14 (c) A complete report of the appropriations and trans-
15 fers made by or pursuant to this title shall be made, not
16 later than September 15, 1958, by the officers described in
17 section 204, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
18 who shall compile and transmit to the Congress a con-
19 solidated report not later than October 15, 1958.

Passed the House of Representatives June 27, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1959, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

JUNE 27, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 27, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

JUNE 27, 1958

Considered and passed

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1959, INCREASED PAY COSTS, 1958

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 24), 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 640]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the House Joint Resolution No. 640, making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1959, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate without amendment and with the recommendation that the joint resolution be passed.

TITLE I—TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

Title I of the joint resolution makes provision for continuing in operation those functions of the Government for which annual appropriation bills will not have been enacted prior to July 1. This is the customary type of resolution making interim provision for the month of July for necessary services of Government.

TITLE II—RETROACTIVE SALARY INCREASES

Congress has, in recent weeks, enacted Public Laws 85-422, 85-426, and 85-462 (the military pay bill, the postal employees pay bill, and the general classified pay bill) increasing the compensation of officers and employees in the various branches of the Government, in some cases retroactively to January 1958. Appropriations or funds out of which employees are paid did not contemplate these retroactive payments, nor are balances available, in many cases, sufficient to permit payment.

As was the case with employee pay legislation enacted late in the fiscal year 1955, also retroactively, the committee is recommending inclusion in the accompanying joint resolution of language which provides authority for transfers between accounts and also makes indefinite appropriation of such additional amounts as may be neces-

sary to meet the pay costs. The language recommended is verbatim, except for change in fiscal year, as that of Public Law 123 of the 84th Congress which effectively and efficiently covered the retroactive pay increases of 1955.

The language of the accompanying resolution will permit payments of all amounts specifically due under these three laws for fiscal year 1958 but is so written as to make it impossible for any of the funds provided to be used for any other purpose whatsoever.



85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 640

[Report No. 1765]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 24), 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 24), 1958

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, without amendment

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 24), 1958

Considered, read the third time, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1959,
providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1958,
and for other purposes.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of ap-
- 5 plicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds,
- 6 for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other
- 7 organizational units of the Government, namely:

TITLE I

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 101. (a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were conducted in the fiscal year 1958 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be made available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1959:

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;

Department of Defense Appropriation Act;

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies Appropriation Act;

Independent Offices Appropriation Act;

District of Columbia Appropriation Act; and the

Public Works Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be made available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1958 and listed in this subsection (1) at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, or (2) if no budget estimate has been submitted prior to June 30, 1958, at the current rate, or (3) in the amount or at the rate specified herein:

Atomic Energy Commission;

Export-Import Bank;

Administration, Ryukyu Islands;

Small Business Administration;

Export Control, Department of Commerce;

Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission;

Boston National Historic Sites Commission;

Civil War Centennial Commission;

Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission; and

1 Mutual Security programs, \$200,000,000, to be ex-
2 pended in accord with provisions of law applicable to such
3 programs during the fiscal year 1958 and at a rate for any
4 individual program not in excess of the current rate there-
5 for: *Provided*, That administrative expenses for such pro-
6 grams shall not exceed the current rate.

7 (c) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing
8 projects or activities of the Senate, and of the Senate items
9 under the Architect of the Capitol, to the extent and in the
10 manner which would be provided for in the budget esti-
11 mates for the fiscal year 1959.

12 SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and
13 authority granted pursuant to this title shall remain available
14 until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any
15 project or activity provided for in this title, or (b) enact-
16 ment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses
17 without any provision for such project or activity, or (c)
18 July 31, 1958, whichever first occurs.

19 SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available
20 and authority granted pursuant to this title may be used
21 without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection
22 (d) (2) of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and expendi-
23 tures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appro-
24 priation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which

1 such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is con-
2 tained is enacted into law.

3 SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or
4 authority granted pursuant to this title shall be used to
5 initiate or resume any project or activity which was not
6 being conducted during the fiscal year 1958. Appropria-
7 tions made and authority granted pursuant to this title shall
8 cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project
9 or activity during the period for which funds or authority
10 for such project or activity are available under this title.

11 TITLE II

12 INCREASED PAY COSTS

13 SEC. 201. For costs in the fiscal year 1958 of pay in-
14 creases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 85-422,
15 85-426, and 85-462, for any branch of the Federal Govern-
16 ment or the municipal government of the District of Colum-
17 bia, such amounts as may be necessary, to be determined
18 and made available as hereinafter provided in this title, but
19 no appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization may be
20 increased pursuant to the provisions of this title in an amount
21 in excess of the cost to such appropriation, fund, limitation,
22 or authorization of increased compensation pursuant to such
23 statutes.

1 SEC. 202. Any officer having administrative control of
2 an appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization properly
3 chargeable with the costs in the fiscal year 1958 of pay
4 increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 85-422,
5 85-426, and 85-462, is authorized to transfer thereto, from
6 the unobligated balance of any other appropriation, fund, or
7 authorization under his administrative control and expiring
8 for obligation on June 30, 1958, such amounts as may be
9 necessary for meeting such costs.

10 SEC. 203. Whenever any officer referred to in section
11 202 of this title shall determine that he has exhausted the
12 possibilities of meeting the cost of pay increases through
13 the use of transfers as authorized by said section, he shall
14 certify the additional amount required to meet such costs for
15 each appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization under
16 his administrative control, and the amounts so certified shall
17 be added to the pertinent appropriation, fund, limitation, or
18 authorization for the fiscal year 1958: *Provided*, That any
19 transfer under the authority of section 202 or any certifica-
20 tion made under the authority of this section by an officer in
21 or under the executive branch of the Federal Government
22 shall be valid only when approved by the Director of the
23 Bureau of the Budget.

24 SEC. 204. For the purposes of the transfers and certifi-
25 cations authorized by sections 202 and 203 of this title, the

1 following officers shall be deemed to have administrative
2 control of appropriations, funds, limitations, or authoriza-
3 tions available within their respective organizational units—

4 (a) For the legislative branch:

5 The Clerk of the House;

6 The Secretary of the Senate;

7 The Librarian of Congress;

8 The Architect of the Capitol;

9 The Public Printer;

10 The Comptroller General of the United States;

11 The chairman of any commission in or under
12 the legislative branch.

13 (b) For the Judiciary:

14 The Administrative Officer of the United States
15 Courts.

16 (c) For the executive branch:

17 The head of each department, agency, or cor-
18 poration in or under the executive branch.

19 (d) For the municipal government of the District
20 of Columbia:

21 The Board of Commissioners of the District of
22 Columbia.

23 SEC. 205. Obligations or expenditures incurred for costs
24 in the fiscal year 1958 of pay increases granted by or
25 pursuant to Public Laws 85-422, 85-426, and 85-462,

1 shall not be regarded or reported as violations of section
2 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C.
3 665).

4 SEC. 206. (a) Amounts made available by this title
5 shall be derived from the same source as the appropriation,
6 fund, limitation, or authorization to which such amounts are
7 added.

8 (b) Appropriations made by, and transfers made pur-
9 suant to, this title shall be recorded on the books of the
10 Government as of June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That no appro-
11 priation made by this title shall be warranted, and no trans-
12 fer authorized by this title shall be made, after August 15,
13 1958.

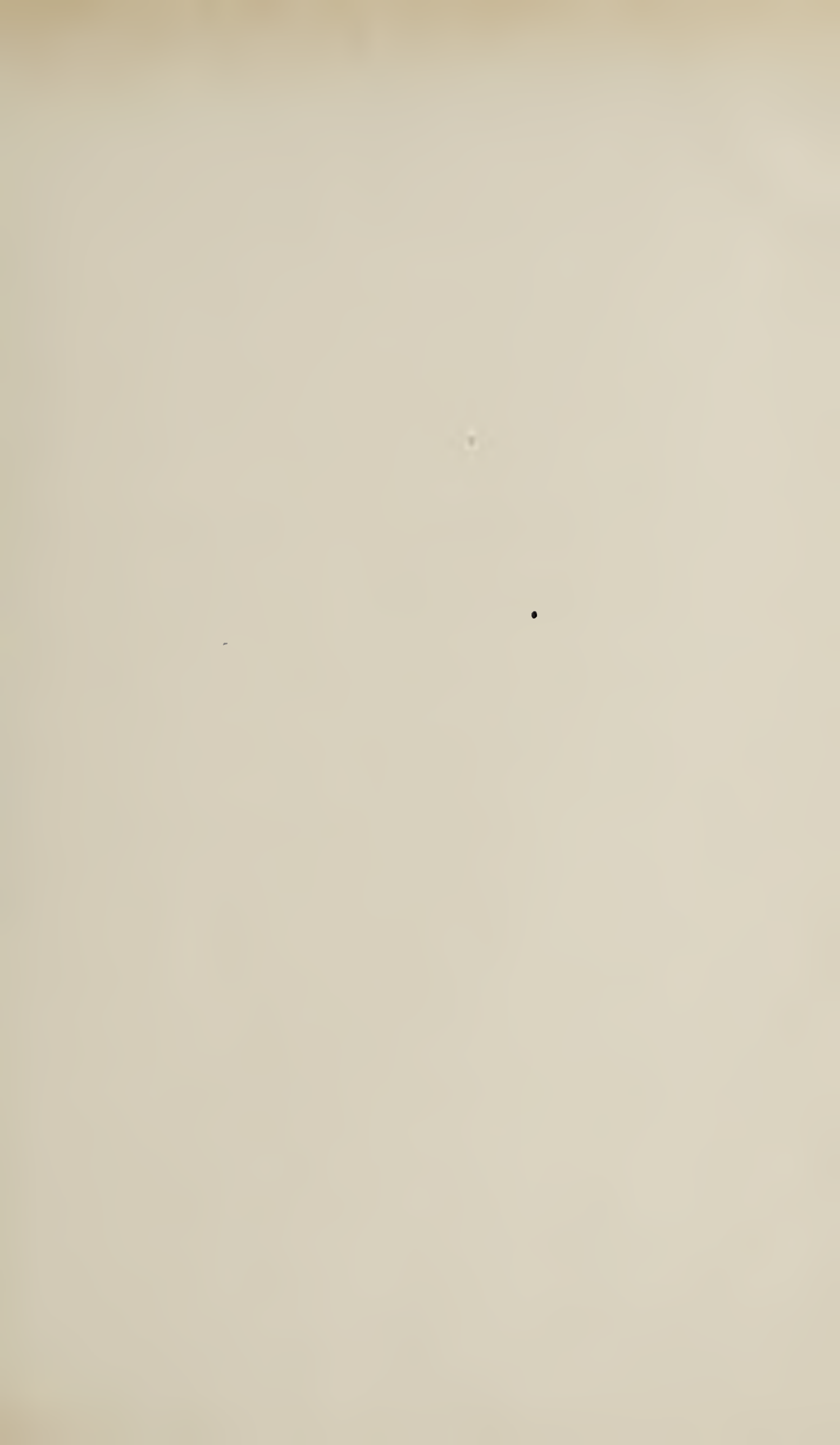
14 (c) A complete report of the appropriations and trans-
15 fers made by or pursuant to this title shall be made, not
16 later than September 15, 1958, by the officers described in
17 section 204, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
18 who shall compile and transmit to the Congress a con-
19 solidated report not later than October 15, 1958.

Passed the House of Representatives June 27, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.



JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1959, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes.

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 24), 1958
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 24), 1958
Reported without amendment

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 24), 1958
Considered, read the third time, and passed

A SPLINTER OF CHAOS

Life magazine, in its issue dated June 16, prints an incisive article and accompanying editorial about the United States Supreme Court. We heartily recommend reading the two pieces. At the same time we vehemently recommend as the editors of Life undoubtedly would, that the reader form his own conclusions instead of accepting those of the magazine. We suggest this particularly because Life's conclusions do not appear to fit the facts and principles so capably displayed.

The magazine joins the growing ranks of Supreme Court critics. It finds " * * * chaos in the state of the law itself." It comments upon the philosophical chaos of American jurisprudence today. And except for some misunderstanding, it does a competent job of showing what is wrong with the Warren court. Yet editorially Life expresses the hope the Jenner-Butler bill will fall in Congress. We can only conclude that Life has not thoroughly examined the Jenner-Butler bill.

Life calls the measure the most sweeping attack on the powers of the Supreme Court since the Roosevelt court packing bill of 1937. The magazine's editors evidently have swallowed whole the outlandish declaration in a Senate Judiciary Committee minority report which said, "If the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is seriously eroded, then the Constitution would become only a museum piece."

The plain truth is that the bill is not a sweeping attack on the Court at all. For the most part it is an effort to re-enact in different form legislation which Congress has enacted before, but with which the Supreme Court has found technical fault. The same thing has been done by almost every session of Congress in the history of this country. Only 1 clause of the bill tries to remove from the Supreme Court's jurisdiction only 1 very limited subject, the right to reverse the decisions of State bar examiners and State supreme courts in admitting attorneys to practice. This hardly qualifies as a sweeping attack.

Readers of the Life article and editorial will reach a more intelligent conclusion if they are prepared to notice where the magazine has unfortunately accepted erroneous pseudo-liberal dogma without sufficient analysis. The outstanding example is the title of the article. It is a partial quotation from article III of the Constitution, and because it is incomplete, its meaning is false. It says, "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court." What the Constitution really says is, "in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." In other words, Congress has the right under the Constitution to determine what part of the judicial power shall rest in the Supreme Court, and what part in other courts.

Nowhere in the Life article or editorial is any mention made of article III, section 2 of the Constitution, which specifically lists cases in which the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction, then adds that in all other cases appellate jurisdiction shall be subject to "such exception and under such regulations as the Congress shall make." Without the knowledge that the Constitution gives Congress power over the Court's jurisdiction, Life's readers may be excused for reaching wrong conclusions.

Life's major error in reporting and analysis comes from ignoring the right of Congress to decide jurisdiction. " * * * the powers of the United States Supreme Court," says Life, "are so immense that it is almost impossible for the Court to exceed them." The statement just is not true. The Court has no power to go against a jurisdictional decision of Congress. It has no right, without exceeding its power, to go against the Constitution.

Given a knowledge of what Life has omitted, we believe the reader will find an imperative need demonstrated by another fully supported assertion Life makes: "The language of enacted law and the precedents of declared law come to have less and less weight, while the personal predilections of the individual Justices come to have more and more."

Since this is true, the Jenner-Butler bill, which is not an attack upon but a rebuke to the Justices, is the only present hope of influencing the Court back toward government by law. It should be passed.

DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN AWARD BY DELMARVA POULTRY INDUSTRY TO SENATOR JOHN J. WILLIAMS

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, our colleague, and my dear friend, the distinguished senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] has been given the Delmarva Poultry Industry's distinguished citizen award. I ask unanimous consent that the citation be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the citation was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

DELMARVA POULTRY INDUSTRY'S DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN AWARD TO JOHN J. WILLIAMS—11TH ANNUAL DELMARVA CHICKEN FESTIVAL, DENTON, MD., JUNE 26, 27, AND 28, 1958

A pioneer in the poultry industry of the Delmarva Peninsula, when during the early twenties he opened the first of four feed stores, for his continued expression of confidence in the future of the area's poultry industry, now operating twelve farms and a hatchery for the production of high quality broiler chicks, in recognition of outstanding service to his fellow citizens as a United States Senator, crusading for the need of honesty among those holding positions of public trust and striving for economy in the operation of our Government, the Delmarva Poultry Industry, Inc., is proud to present Delmarva's distinguished citizen award to Senator JOHN J. WILLIAMS, successful businessman, poultryman, statesman, and highly respected citizen.

JOHN R. HARGREAVES,
President.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR INCREASED PAY COSTS, 1958 AND 1959—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I report favorably, without amendment, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 640) making temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1959, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1765) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 640) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1959, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the joint resolution is of the usual type, in order to make provision for continuing in operation the functions of Government for which annual appropriations for 1959 have not yet been enacted. The joint resolution will continue these functions until July 31, 1958. It covers the following appropriation accounts:

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act; Department of Defense Appropriation Act; Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act; Independent Offices Appropriation Act; District of Columbia Appropriation Act; and the Public Works Appropriation Act. It also provides funds for the agencies which will be included in the Supplemental Act, 1959, and for mutual security.

Title II of the joint resolution provides for increased pay costs. Congress enacted Public Laws 85-422, 85-426, and 85-462, the military pay bill, the postal pay bill, and the general classified pay bill, increasing compensation of officers and employees, and, in some cases, making the increases retroactive to January 1958.

Title II provides authority for transfers between accounts, and also makes indefinite appropriations of such additional amounts as may be necessary to meet the provisions of these retroactive pay costs. The language in title II is identical with the language of 3 years ago, when a retroactive pay increase was granted by the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JORDAN in the chair). The joint resolution is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 640) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRAINING OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AT PUBLIC OR PRIVATE FACILITIES

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 385) to authorize the training of Federal employees at public or private facilities, and for other purposes, which were to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the "Government Employees Training Act".

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress—

(1) that, in order to promote efficiency and economy in the operation of the Government and provide means for the development of maximum proficiency in the performance of official duties by employees thereof, to establish and maintain the highest standards of performance in the transaction of the public business, and to install and utilize effectively the best modern practices and techniques which have been developed, tested, and proved within or out-

side of the Government, it is necessary and desirable in the public interest that self-education, self-improvement, and self-training by such employees be supplemented and extended by Government-sponsored programs, provided for by this act, for the training of such employees in the performance of official duties and for the development of skills, knowledge, and abilities which will best qualify them for performance of official duties;

(2) that such programs shall be continuous in nature, shall be subject to supervision and control by the President and review by the Congress, and shall be so established as to be readily expandible in time of national emergency;

(3) that such programs shall be designed to lead to (A) improper public service, (B) dollar savings, (C) the building and retention of a permanent cadre of skilled and efficient Government employees, well abreast of scientific, professional, technical, and management developments both in and out of Government, (D) lower turnover of personnel, (E) reasonably uniform administration of training, consistent with the missions of the Government departments and agencies, and (F) fair and equitable treatment of Government employees with respect to training; and

(4) that the United States Civil Service Commission shall be responsible and have authority, subject to supervision and control by the President, for the effective promotion and coordination of such programs and of training operations thereunder.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this act—

(1) the term "Government" means the Government of the United States of America and the municipal government of the District of Columbia;

(2) the term "department", subject to the exceptions contained in section 4, means (A) each executive department, (B) each independent establishment or agency in the executive branch, (C) each Government-owned or controlled corporation subject to title I or title II of the Government Corporation Control Act, (D) the General Accounting Office, (E) the Library of Congress, (F) the Government Printing Office, and (G) the municipal government of the District of Columbia;

(3) the term "employee", subject to the exceptions contained in section 4, means any civilian officer or employee in or under a department, including officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Department of Commerce;

(4) the term "Commission" means the United States Civil Service Commission;

(5) the term "training" means the process of providing for and making available to an employee in a planned, prepared, and coordinated program, course, curriculum, subject, system, or routine of instruction or education, in scientific, professional, technical, mechanical, trade, clerical, fiscal, administrative, or other fields which are or will be directly related to the performance by such employee of official duties for the Government, in order to increase the knowledge, proficiency, ability, skill, and qualifications of such employee in the performance of official duties;

(6) the term "Government facility" means any property owned or substantially controlled by the Government and the services of any civilian and military personnel of the Government; and

(7) the term "non-Government facility" means (A) the government of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, the government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any interstate governmental organization, or any unit, subdivision, or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, (B) any foreign government or international or-

ganization, or instrumentality of either, which is designated by the President as eligible to provide training under this act, (C) any medical, scientific, technical, educational, research, or professional institution, foundation, agency, or organization, (D) any business, commercial, or industrial firm, corporation, partnership, proprietorship, or any other organization, and (E) any individual not a civilian or military officer or employee of the Government of the United States or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia. For the purposes of furnishing training by, in, or through any of the foregoing, the term "non-Government facility" also shall include the services and property of any of the foregoing furnishing such training.

EXCLUSIONS

SEC. 4. (a) This act shall not apply to—

(1) the President or Vice President of the United States,

(2) the Foreign Service of the United States under the Department of State,

(3) any corporation under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration of which corporation any member of the board of directors is elected or appointed by private interests,

(4) the Tennessee Valley Authority,

(5) any individual appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate or by the President alone, unless such individual is specifically designated by the President for training under this act, and

(6) any individual (except an officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Department of Commerce) who is a member of the uniformed services as defined in section 102 (a) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, during any period in which he is receiving compensation under title II of such act.

(b) The President is authorized—

(1) to designate at any time in the public interest any department or part thereof, or any employee or employees therein (either individually or by groups or classes), as excepted from this act or any provision of this act (other than this section, section 21, and section 22); and

(2) to designate at any time in the public interest any such department or part thereof, or any such employee or employees therein, so excepted, as again subject to this act or any such provision of this act.

Such authority of the President shall not include the authority to except the Commission from any provision of this act which vests in or imposes upon the Commission any function, duty, or responsibility with respect to any matter other than the establishment, operation, and maintenance by the Commission, in the same capacity as any other department, of programs of and plans of training for employees of the Commission.

DEPARTMENTAL REVIEWS OF TRAINING NEEDS

SEC. 5. Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this act and at least once every 3 years after the expiration of such 90-day period, the head of each department shall conduct and complete a review of the needs and requirements of such department for the training of employees under its jurisdiction. Upon request of a department, the Commission is authorized, in its discretion, to assist such department in connection with such review of needs and requirements. Information obtained or developed in any such review shall be made available to the Commission at its request.

TRAINING REGULATIONS OF COMMISSION

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission after consideration of the needs and requirements of each department for training of its employees and after consultation with those departments principally concerned, shall prescribe regulations containing the principles,

standards, and related requirements for the programs, and plans thereunder, for the training of employees of the departments under authority of this act (including requirements for appropriate coordination of and reasonable uniformity in such training programs and plans of the departments). Such regulations, when promulgated, shall provide for the maintenance of necessary information with respect to the general conduct of the training activities of each department, and such other information as may be necessary to enable the President and the Congress to discharge effectively their respective duties and responsibilities for supervision, control, and review of training programs authorized by this act. Such regulations also shall cover with respect to training by, in, and through Government facilities and non-Government facilities—

(1) requirements with respect to the determination and continuing review by each department of its needs and requirements in connection with such training;

(2) the scope and conduct of the programs and plans of each department for such training;

(3) the selection and assignment for such training of employees of each department;

(4) the utilization in each department of the services of employees who have undergone any such training;

(5) the evaluation of the results and effects of programs and plans for such training;

(6) the interchange among the departments of information concerning such training;

(7) the submission by the departments of reports on the results and effects of programs and plans of such training and economies resulting therefrom, including estimates of costs of training by, in, and through non-Government facilities;

(8) such requirements and limitations as may be necessary with respect to payments and reimbursements in accordance with section 10; and

(9) such other matters as the Commission deems appropriate or necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

(b) In addition to matters set forth in subsection (a) of this section, the regulations of the Commission shall, with respect to the training of employees by, in, or through non-Government facilities—

(1) prescribe general policies governing the selection of a non-Government facility to provide such training;

(2) authorize training of employees by, in, or through a non-Government facility only after determination by the head of the department concerned that adequate training for such employees by, in, or through a Government facility is not reasonably available and that appropriate consideration has been given to the then existing or reasonably foreseeable availability and utilization of fully trained employees; and

(3) prohibit the training of an employee by, in, or through a non-Government facility for the purpose of filling a position by promotion if there is in the department concerned another employee of equal ability and suitability who is fully qualified to fill such position and is available at, or within a reasonable distance from, the place or places where the duties of such position are to be performed.

(c) From time to time and in accordance with this act, the Commission may revise, supplement, or abolish its regulations prescribed under this section and may prescribe additional regulations.

(d) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to authorize the Commission to prescribe the types and methods of intradepartmental training or to regulate the details of intradepartmental training programs.

penalty was extracted in the House-Senate Conference Committee. At that point the provision unanimously approved by the House requiring the President to make a public finding before any additional aid could be extended to the ruthless Communist dictator Tito was stricken from the conference report which is now before us. This is a hard blow against the cause of individual liberty and human freedom because it establishes a beachhead upon the pocketbook of the taxpayer of the United States for those who advocate support for Communist tyrants and agents of the Russian imperialists. This is the situation which confronts Members of the House as we consider the merits of the conference report now before us.

This situation presents a serious dilemma for many of us who have long supported and defended the mutual security program. We are confronted with a situation wherein we must vote a further drain upon the American taxpayers to support the cause of world communism if we want to help friendly and free nations in their efforts to fight off Russian intrigue and aggression.

Members of the House would not be faced with this dilemma if the State Department package deal on authorizations and appropriations for foreign aid did not now control every action of the Senate and House in this field. I have long advocated that all appropriations for foreign aid should be taken up and voted on a country by country basis, thereby requiring each country proposal made by the Department of State to stand on its own merits. This would permit Members of Congress a long overdue opportunity to reject the impractical and approve the necessary. Up to the present, this basic responsibility has been and continues to be denied to Members of Congress.

I should like to draw attention to report No. 1834 of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs made by a special study mission of which our distinguished colleague from Ohio, Hon. WAYNE L. HAYS, was chairman. After a thorough field investigation involving critical areas of the Middle East and Africa, the committee recommended:

The Congress should consider all foreign-aid programs on a country-by-country basis rather than through a single appropriation bill covering all such programs, as has been the practice in the past. Each country program should be required to stand on its own merits and be subject to very careful consideration while Congress sits as the Committee of the Whole. This procedure will permit Members of Congress to support worthwhile economic assistance programs without having to accept programs which, standing on their own merits, would not receive the support of a majority of the Members.

If we had followed the recommendation of our distinguished colleague from Ohio, who is a keen student of the international situation, we would not now be faced with a great political dilemma. If we want to extend help to free and friendly nations we are compelled to extend help to our Communist enemies. If we want to cut off all assistance to our Communist enemies we are compelled

to deny assistance to free and friendly nations. We have no choice in the matter. We must accept both or defeat both.

This is a situation which the American people resent and which the Congress must correct if we expect the people to continue their support for the Mutual Security program.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS. The difference between the present law and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio is very slight. The amendment of the gentleman from Ohio was the way the law was the year before last. The present law, which is left intact, is the way the law was redrafted last year. Both forms require the President to keep close track of events in Yugoslavia. Therefore, neither permits the furnishing of aid to Yugoslavia in the way that it is furnished to other countries. The gentleman must remember that when you are in a conference, you are dealing with a body of equal powers with our own, and in view of the slight difference between the two, the Senate conferees were very strongly of the opinion that we should not have anything further in here this year about Yugoslavia in view of the very obvious and well known and publicized fussing that is going on between Yugoslavia and the Soviets. It was thought we should not attempt to rock the boat by any change in the law. There was a further consideration. The Senate conferees at the urgent request of the House conferees took out a provision specifically mentioning India. Therefore, they could well say, "if we leave out the mention of an individual country, you fellows ought to be consistent and do the same thing."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment on another matter, if I may. The gentleman from Virginia and his colleagues have not done themselves justice as to Mr. HARDY's accomplishments. I would urge their consideration of that old proverb—if at first you do succeed, do not try again. He has his amendment in this law. He was before our committee, together with his colleagues, and as a result of that we reorganized the whole bill to make clear the difference between military and economic aid and to put defense support in the classification of economic aid, and we put in section 517 to tighten up on programing. We simply omitted the date of January 10 as the time when detailed explanations would be required, because we did not know of any reason why the date of January 10 was sacred, and we omitted the requirement for placing a monetary value on imponderable factors, such tremendously significant factors as: What does Korean courage amount to? What does a Libyan airport amount to? We realized that you cannot put a monetary value on such factors, or on the military effectiveness of any country. As a result since there was another body that we had to deal with, we compromised on those items, and we have the Hardy amendment writ-

ten into this bill in the conference report, and no matter how many times we might go back to conference, the other body is not going to let monetary values be put on imponderables or require a date of January 10 for reports not needed on that date.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. ADAIR. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ADAIR moves to recommit the conference report on the bill H. R. 12181 to the committee of conference.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 134, nays 238, not voting 58, as follows:

[Roll No. 110]

YEAS—134

Abernethy	Flynt	Michel
Adair	Forrester	Miller, Nebr.
Alexander	Fountain	Minshall
Alger	Gavin	Mitchell
Allen, Ill.	George	Morrison
Andersen,	Grant	Murray
H. Carl	Gray	Neal
Andrews	Gross	Nicholson
Ashmore	Haley	Nimtz
Bailey	Harden	O'Hara, Minn.
Barden	Hardy	O'Konski
Baring	Harrison, Nebr.	Pilcher
Bass, Tenn.	Harrison, Va.	Poage
Beamer	Harvey	Poff
Becker	Hemphill	Polk
Belcher	Henderson	Reed
Bennett, Mich.	Hiestand	Rees, Kans.
Berry	Hoeven	Reuss
Betts	Hoffman	Riley
Blitch	Holt	Rivers
Bosch	Hosmer	Rogers, Fla.
Bow	Hull	Rogers, Tex.
Bray	Jennings	Rutherford
Brooks, La.	Jensen	Saylor
Brown, Ga.	Johansen	Scherer
Brown, Ohio	Jones	Scott, N. C.
Brownson	Jones, Mo.	Scrivner
Budge	Kee	Sheehan
Byrd	Kilgore	Sikes
Byrne, Ill.	Kitchin	Siler
Cederberg	Knox	Simpson, Ill.
Church	Krueger	Smith, Calif.
Collier	Laird	Smith, Kans.
Colmer	Landrum	Smith, Va.
Cunningham,	Lennon	Teague, Tex.
Nebr.	Lipscomb	Thomas
Dawson, Utah	McCulloch	Thompson, La.
Derounian	McDonough	Thompson, Tex.
Dorn, S. C.	McGregor	Thompson, Wyo.
Dowdy	McMillan	Tuck
Everett	McVey	Utt
Fisher	Mack, Wash.	Van Pelt

Weaver
Wharton
Whitener
Whitten

Williams, Miss.
Willis
Wilson, Ind.
Young

Shuford
Simpson, Pa.
Steed

Talle
Thornberry
Trimble

Udall
Wainwright
Williams, N. Y.

NAYS—238

Addonizio
Albert
Allen, Cal.
Arends
Ashley
Aspinall
Auchincloss
Avery
Ayres
Baker
Baldwin
Barrett
Bates
Baumhart
Beckworth
Bennett, Fla.
Blatnik
Boland
Bolling
Bolton
Bonner
Boykin
Boyle
Breeding
Brooks, Tex.
Broomfield
Brown, Mo.
Broyhill
Burleson
Bush
Byrne, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.
Canfield
Cannon
Carnahan
Carrigg
Chamberlain
Chelf
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Christopher
Clark
Clevenger
Coad
Coffin
Cooley
Corbett
Coudert
Cramer
Cretella
Cunningham,
Iowa
Curtin
Curtis, Mass.
Curtis, Mo.
Dague
Davis, Tenn.
Dawson, Ill.
Delaney
Dennison
Dent
Denton
Devereux
Diggs
Dingell
Dixon
Dollinger
Donohue
Dooley
Dorn, N. Y.
Doyle
Durham
Dwyer
Elliott
Evins
Fallon
Farbstein
Fascell
Feighan
Fenton

Flood
Fogarty
Forand
Ford
Frazier
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Fulton
Garmatz
Gary
Gathings
Gordon
Granahan
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Griffin
Griffiths
Gubser
Hagen
Halleck
Harris
Haskell
Hays, Ark.
Hays, Ohio
Healey
Herlong
Heseltun
Hess
Hill
Holfield
Holland
Holmes
Holtzman
Horan
Huddleston
Hyde
Ikard
Jackson
Jarman
Johnson
Jones, Ala.
Judd
Karsten
Kearns
Keating
Kelly, N. Y.
Kilburn
Kilday
King
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Knutson
Lafare
Lane
LeCompte
Lesinski
Libonati
Libonati
McCarthy
McCormack
McFall
McGovern
McIntosh
Macdonald
Machrowicz
Mack, Ill.
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Mailliard
Marshall
Martin
Matthews
Meader
Merrill
Metcalf
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Md.
Mills
Morano

Morgan
Moss
Multer
Mumma
Natcher
Nix
Norblad
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Neill
Osmer
Ostertag
Passman
Patman
Patterson
Pelly
Perkins
Pfost
Philbin
Pillion
Porter
Powell
Price
Prouty
Quile
Rabaut
Rains
Ray
Rhodes, Pa.
Roberts
Robison, N. Y.
Robison, Ky.
Rodino
Rogers, Mass.
Rooney
Sadlak
Santangelo
Saund
Schenck
Schwengel
Scott, Pa.
Scudder
Seely-Brown
Selden
Shelley
Sieminski
Sisk
Smith, Miss.
Spence
Springer
Staggers
Stauffer
Sullivan
Taber
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Teller
Tewps
Thompson, N. J.
Tolofson
Ullman
Vanik
Van Zandt
Vinson
Vorys
Vursell
Walter
Watts
Westland
Widnall
Wier
Wigglesworth
Wilson, Calif.
Wolverton
Wright
Yates
Younger
Zablocki
Zelenko

NOT VOTING—58

Abbitt
Anderson,
Mont.
Anfuso
Bass, N. H.
Bentley
Boggs
Buckley
Burdick
Celler
Davis, Ga.
DeKay
Dies
Eberhardt
Edmondson
Engle
Fino

Glenn
Gregory
Gwinn
Hale
Hébert
Hess
Hillings
James
Jenkins
Kearney
Keogh
Lankford
Latham
Loser
McIntire
Mason
May

Miller, N. Y.
Montoya
Moore
Morris
Moulder
Norrell
O'Brien, N. Y.
Preston
Radwan
Reece, Tenn.
Rhodes, Ariz.
Riehlman
Robeson, Va.
Rogers, Colo.
Roosevelt
St. George
Sheppard

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Robeson of Virginia for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Dies for, with Mr. Anfuso against.

Mr. Burdick for, with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire against.

Mr. Jenkins for, with Mr. Glenn against.

Mr. Moore for, with Mr. Riehlman against.

Mr. Reece of Tennessee for, with Mrs. St. George against.

Mr. Gwinn for, with Mr. Hillings against.

Mr. Talle for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Moulder for, with Mr. Norrell against.

Mr. Loser for, with Mr. May against.

Mr. Davis of Georgia for, with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Celler against.

Mr. Preston for, with Mr. Engle against.

Mr. Steed for, with Mr. Sheppard against.

Mr. Bentley for, with Mr. Roosevelt against.

Mr. Abbitt for, with Mr. Boggs against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Anderson of Montana with Mr. Wainwright.

Mr. Trimble with Mr. Miller of New York.

Mr. Thornberry with Mr. Fino.

Mr. Montoya with Mr. Radwan.

Mr. Dellay with Mr. Latham.

Mr. Edmondson with Mr. McIntire.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. James.

Mr. Lankford with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Morris with Mr. Hale.

Mr. Rogers of Colorado with Mr. Rhodes of Arizona.

Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Williams of New York.

Mr. JONES of Missouri and Mr. BAILEY changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. TABER and Mr. OSMERS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] voted "nay" on the first call of the roll. Apparently the Clerks did not hear her vote, because I noticed that they called her name on the second call.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Massachusetts says that the gentlewoman voted "nay" on the call of the roll, the RECORD will show that.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1959; INCREASED PAY COSTS, 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 640) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1959, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues,

receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of the Government, namely:

TITLE I

Temporary appropriations

SEC. 101. (a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were conducted in the fiscal year 1958 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be made available in the following appropriation acts for the fiscal year 1959:

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;
Department of Defense Appropriation Act;
Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies Appropriation Act;

Independent Offices Appropriation Act;
District of Columbia Appropriation Act;
and the Public Works Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for by the pertinent appropriation act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be made available or granted under such act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1958 and listed in this subsection (1) at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, or (2) if no budget estimate has been submitted prior to June 30, 1958, at the current rate, or (3) in the amount or at the rate specified herein:

Atomic Energy Commission;
Export-Import Bank;
Administration, Ryukyu Islands;
Small Business Administration;
Export Control, Department of Commerce;
Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission;
Boston National Historic Sites Commission;

Civil War Centennial Commission;
Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission; and

Mutual security programs, \$200 million, to be expended in accord with provisions of law applicable to such programs during the fiscal year 1958 and at a rate for any individual program not in excess of the current rate therefor: *Provided*, That administrative expenses for such programs shall not exceed the current rate.

(c) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities of the Senate, and of the Senate items under the Architect of the Capitol, to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for in the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1959.

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this title shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this title, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) July 31, 1958, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this title may be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or authority granted pursuant to this title shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1958. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this title shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this title.

TITLE II

Increased pay costs

SEC. 201. For costs in the fiscal year 1958 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 85-422, 85-426, and 85-462, for any branch of the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia, such amounts as may be necessary, to be determined and made available as hereinafter provided in this title, but no appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization may be increased pursuant to the provisions of this title in an amount in excess of the cost to such appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization of increased compensation pursuant to such statutes.

SEC. 202. Any officer having administrative control of an appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization properly chargeable with the costs in the fiscal year 1958 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 85-422, 85-426, and 85-462, is authorized to transfer thereto, from the unobligated balance of any other appropriation, fund, or authorization under his administrative control and expiring for obligation on June 30, 1958, such amounts as may be necessary for meeting such costs.

SEC. 203. Whenever any officer referred to in section 202 of this title shall determine that he has exhausted the possibilities of meeting the cost of pay increases through the use of transfer as authorized by said section, he shall certify the additional amount required to meet such costs for each appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization under his administrative control, and the amounts so certified shall be added to the pertinent appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization for the fiscal year 1958: *Provided*, That any transfer under the authority of section 202 or any certification made under the authority of this section by an officer in or under the executive branch of the Federal Government shall be valid only when approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SEC. 204. For the purposes of the transfers and certifications authorized by sections 202 and 203 of this title, the following officers shall be deemed to have administrative control of appropriations, funds, limitations, or authorizations available within their respective organizational units—

(a) For the legislative branch:
The Clerk of the House;
The Secretary of the Senate;
The Librarian of Congress;
The Architect of the Capitol;
The Public Printer;
The Comptroller General of the United States;

The chairman of any commission in or under the legislative branch.

(b) For the judiciary:

The Administrative Officer of the United States Courts.

(c) For the executive branch:

The head of each department, agency, or corporation in or under the executive branch.

(d) For the municipal government of the District of Columbia:

The Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 205. Obligations or expenditures incurred for costs in the fiscal year 1958 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 85-422, 85-426, and 85-462, shall not be regarded or reported as violations of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

SEC. 206. (a) Amounts made available by this title shall be derived from the same source as the appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization to which such amounts are added.

(b) Appropriations made by, and transfers made pursuant to, this title shall be recorded on the books of the Government as of June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That no appropriation made by this title shall be warranted, and no transfer authorized by this title shall be made, after August 15, 1958.

(c) A complete report of the appropriations and transfers made by or pursuant to this title shall be made, not later than September 15, 1958, by the officers described in section 204, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who shall compile and transmit to the Congress a consolidated report not later than October 15, 1958.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. TABER. I demand a second, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, we submit to the House the usual continuing resolution, which is always passed at the end of the fiscal year to provide for operation of those departments for which the annual supply bills have not yet been enacted for the new year beginning next Tuesday. It is a stereotyped resolution, and in the usual form. Nothing need be said on the resolution itself as we have no choice, no alternative, we have to pass it, or close parts of the Government down.

However, it affords us an opportunity to pause for a moment to take stock of where we are, and the condition of the Government as a business institution at the close of the financial year.

I regret to say that the balance sheets of the Treasury show it to be in the worst shape ever. Never before, in peace or in war, has the United States Government been in such desperate financial straits as today. The national debt exceeds all peacetime records. We owe more than we ever owed before as the year ends. And the significant thing is that we haven't been paying anything on the debt, we haven't been reducing the debt. Out of all the record revenues we have been enjoying these last few years, no systematic effort has been made to pay anything on account. We have just kept on spending and spending and spending and when we did not have the money we went out and borrowed more and the debt kept on increasing and increasing and increasing.

The books show that we have spent more this fiscal year we are just closing than we have ever spent in any peacetime year in the history of the United States, or any other country of the world, or all the countries of the world, at any time in the world's history.

Mr. Speaker, I am not being partisan. I make this statement merely to bring to mind a faint appreciation of the colossal sums, carried in the current budget, to give some vague idea of the magnitude of the vast amounts we are spending this year. You will recall that when Mr. Truman submitted to the Congress his last budget, a wartime budget, the agonized protests from the other side of the House ascended to high heaven.

And yet, in true comparison with the Truman budget sent up here in time of war, with our troops in the field, the present peacetime budget is as a summer zephyr to a Texas cyclone.

Leaving aside any invidious comparisons, and confining our attention solely to the matter in hand, from a purely business point of view, we are confronted with an alarming situation. And the most alarming feature of it is, that nobody is alarmed. I cannot recall a single instance in which any Member of the House in all the debate on these bills appropriating millions and billions of dollars has considered or referred to a consideration of the effect which the expenditure would have on the balance in the Treasury, the national debt, or the financial preparedness of the Nation for war or other catastrophe.

It has grown unpopular here on the floor to even mention balancing the budget.

And of course it starts, as all national fiscal programs must start, with the recommendations of the administration.

The budget was based on a deficit estimate of \$388 million at the close of the 1958 fiscal year—that is next Monday, June 30.

Later they revised that. They estimated we would be some billions of dollars short.

[In millions of dollars]

	1959 budget is based on	11 months' experience in fiscal year 1958	Better (+) or worse (—) at 11- month point ¹
1. Budget receipts, 1958 compared to 1957.....	+1,371	-1,009	-2,380
2. Budget expenditures, 1958 compared to 1957.....	+3,355	+2,161	+1,194
3. Difference, 1958 compared to 1957.....	+1,984	+3,170	-1,186

¹ Compared to budget estimates.

And today we are hopelessly in the red, and the national debt is growing steadily.

Why are we in the red? We are in the red because this administration has insisted, and the Congress has agreed to, spend more money than it ought to spend—or had any need to spend. We have spent money that we did not have and which will have to be paid by our

children, our grandchildren, and our great grandchildren for things we could do without.

The truth of the matter is that if we keep spending at this rate and continue to spend regardless of consequences, we will have to start the printing presses going and print money of such denominations and in such quantities that we will have to carry it around in baskets just as they did in Germany toward the end of the war.

It is not worth much today anyway. The depreciation of our money, due to deficit spending urged by the administration and voted by Congress has been so great and the corresponding increase in the cost of living has gone so high it is already producing a near riot in every food store in the Nation. Why? Because you either spent money you ought not to have spent, or you spent it for the wrong things.

We have enjoyed the greatest revenues in the last few years this country has ever known. We have taken in vast amounts of revenue—the greatest amount of revenue that has ever flowed into the Treasury of the United States. But like the grasshopper and the butterfly, we have danced and sung through the summer of our prosperity, flinging money to the four winds, and now the grim October days of recession are upon us—at a time when our country is in the greatest danger.

I say that deliberately and consideredly. Make no mistake about it. This country today is in the greatest danger. We have spent billions of dollars and played into the enemy's hands. Russia would like nothing better than to see us spend ourselves into bankruptcy. We are bankrupting the Nation at a time when we should be saving our money, reducing our debt, and preparing ourselves to meet the enemy, both economically and militarily.

Mr. Speaker, I hope it is not too late. The damage has been done. The appropriations have been made. The money is gone. A lot of people who came in here who wanted money out of the United States Treasury got it. And we borrowed it to give it to them.

So when you go home at the close of the session and your people complain about the high cost of living, do not pass the buck. Tell them the facts. Tell them that the more money we took in, the more you spent. Tell them the national debt is higher because you voted to make it higher. Tell them the dollar has gone down and the cost of groceries has gone up because you voted to depreciate the dollar and voted to raise prices. Tell them you thought you were campaigning out of the public treasury and making votes by voting for practically everything everybody and anybody wanted. Then they ought to reelect you and send you back because you told the truth—and then come back and sin no more before it is too late; if it is not already too late.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this bill does carry a lot of money. On the other hand, it is the usual continuing resolution which we have had to pass for a good many years now. We have got to

pass it this time so that the Government can function after next Tuesday.

I think that is all I care to say about it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], is yelling around about excessive expenditures which may ruin us or bring on a depression? Who is responsible for that?

Mr. WITHROW. He is.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Why, of course. Though, of course, he may withdraw or revise his remarks.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1958

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 608) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12832) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. O'NEILL] is recognized.

[Mr. O'NEILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.]

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 608 makes in order consideration of the bill, H. R. 12832, the Transportation Act of 1958, which has been commonly called around here the railroad bill.

The resolution provides for an open rule with 2 hours of general debate on the bill.

The instant bill is the culmination of many months and years of consideration by active committees. A study has also been made by the President's Advisory Committee on Transportation Policy and Organization. Actually, various committees have been working constantly since 1955, realizing the financial plight of the railroads. Particularly the eastern transportation lines, as is well known to all of us, are in serious condition and have been seriously aggravated by the current recession.

Over the years the United States demand for transportation service has steadily grown, until now it is estimated that the intercity freight traffic of the United States is some 1½ trillion ton-miles. At 650 billion ton-miles annually the railroads are doing more than 1½ times what they did even in their best years of the twenties, and twice what they did in the years preceding World War II. Despite this advance in freight traffic, they are now doing in percentage of transportation 20 percent less in the industry than they were doing in 1939.

The Interstate Commerce Commission estimates that the overall passenger deficit now amounts to \$700 million annually. So, with the current decline of freight traffic, it is impossible to offset the losses of the overall passenger deficit.

It is interesting to note that the decline in traffic which started last fall has continued in substantial magnitude and has affected the current passenger position of many railroads. At the present time employment schedules show a drop of 60,000 employees working for the railroads, 60,000 fewer than were working at the first of the year.

When we compare the railroad employment figures with May of 1957 we find that in the period of about a year there are 180,000 fewer employees working for the railroads. As a matter of fact there is a lesser number of employees working for the railroads now than at any time since 1898.

The bill proposes five changes in the Interstate Commerce Act which are designed to strengthen and improve our national transportation system.

First, financial assistance to the railroads through Government guaranty, in whole or in part, of loans maturing within 15 years made to carriers by public or private financial institutions where the loans are to be used for capital expenditures.

Such loans are authorized to March 31, 1961.

With the worsening conditions some railroads, particularly in the East, are in grave economic condition; and in the committee hearings on this bill there was testimony to the effect that it is doubtful whether some of them will be able to avoid going into receivership before the end of the year. Consequently the bill is designed in part to give some financial assistance through the option of a loan. The railroads may borrow in such cases. The amount of guaranty is limited to not more than 50 percent of the amount charged by the carrier in the preceding year; and it is made unlawful for the carrier to declare any dividend while a guaranty is outstanding for a loan for this purpose, and such loans are authorized, as I said, until March 31, 1961.

The major cause of the railroad difficulty is the unsatisfactory passenger situation. Not only is the passenger end of the business not making money, but it is losing a substantial portion of that produced by the freight operations.

The true deficit of the railroad passenger service is actually in dispute. The Interstate Commerce Commission

Public Law 85-472
85th Congress, H. J. Res. 640
June 30, 1958

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1959, providing for increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of the Government, namely:

TITLE I

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 101. (a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were conducted in the fiscal year 1958 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be made available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1959:

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;
Department of Defense Appropriation Act;
Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies Appropriation Act;
Independent Offices Appropriation Act;
District of Columbia Appropriation Act; and the
Public Works Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for by the pertinent appropriation Act. 72 Stat. 241.
72 Stat. 242.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be made available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1958 and listed in this subsection (1) at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, or (2) if no budget estimate has been submitted prior to June 30, 1958, at the current rate, or (3) in the amount or at the rate specified herein:

Atomic Energy Commission;
Export-Import Bank;
Administration, Ryukyu Islands;
Small Business Administration;
Export Control, Department of Commerce;
Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission;
Boston National Historic Sites Commission;
Civil War Centennial Commission;

Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission; and Mutual Security programs, \$200,000,000, to be expended in accord with provisions of law applicable to such programs during the fiscal year 1958 and at a rate for any individual program not in excess of the current rate therefor: *Provided*, That administrative expenses for such programs shall not exceed the current rate.

(c) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities of the Senate, and of the Senate items under the Architect of the Capitol, to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for in the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1959.

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this title shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this title, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) July 31, 1958, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this title may be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or authority granted pursuant to this title shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1958. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this title shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this title.

72 Stat. 242.
72 Stat. 243.

TITLE II

INCREASED PAY COSTS

SEC. 201. For costs in the fiscal year 1958 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 85-422, 85-426, and 85-462, for any branch of the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia, such amounts as may be necessary, to be determined and made available as hereinafter provided in this title, but no appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization may be increased pursuant to the provisions of this title in an amount in excess of the cost to such appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization of increased compensation pursuant to such statutes.

SEC. 202. Any officer having administrative control of an appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization properly chargeable with the costs in the fiscal year 1958 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 85-422, 85-426, and 85-462, is authorized to transfer thereto, from the unobligated balance of any other appropriation, fund, or authorization under his administrative control and expiring for obligation on June 30, 1958, such amounts as may be necessary for meeting such costs.

SEC. 203. Whenever any officer referred to in section 202 of this title shall determine that he has exhausted the possibilities of meeting the cost of pay increases through the use of transfers as authorized by said section, he shall certify the additional amount required to meet such costs for each appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization under his administrative control, and the amounts so certified shall be added to the pertinent appropriation, fund, limitation, or authori-

zation for the fiscal year 1958: *Provided*, That any transfer under the authority of section 202 or any certification made under the authority of this section by an officer in or under the executive branch of the Federal Government shall be valid only when approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SEC. 204. For the purposes of the transfers and certifications authorized by sections 202 and 203 of this title, the following officers shall be deemed to have administrative control of appropriations, funds, limitations, or authorizations available within their respective organizational units—

- (a) For the legislative branch:
 - The Clerk of the House;
 - The Secretary of the Senate;
 - The Librarian of Congress;
 - The Architect of the Capitol;
 - The Public Printer;
 - The Comptroller General of the United States;
 - The chairman of any commission in or under the legislative branch.
- (b) For the Judiciary:
 - The Administrative Officer of the United States Courts.
- (c) For the executive branch:
 - The head of each department, agency, or corporation in or under the executive branch.
- (d) For the municipal government of the District of Columbia:
 - The Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 205. Obligations or expenditures incurred for costs in the fiscal year 1958 of pay increases granted by or pursuant to Public Laws 85-422, 85-426, and 85-462, shall not be regarded or reported as violations of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665).

SEC. 206. (a) Amounts made available by this title shall be derived from the same source as the appropriation, fund, limitation, or authorization to which such amounts are added.

72 Stat. 243.

72 Stat. 244.

(b) Appropriations made by, and transfers made pursuant to, this title shall be recorded on the books of the Government as of June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That no appropriation made by this title shall be warranted, and no transfer authorized by this title shall be made, after August 15, 1958.

(c) A complete report of the appropriations and transfers made by or pursuant to this title shall be made, not later than September 15, 1958, by the officers described in section 204, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who shall compile and transmit to the Congress a consolidated report not later than October 15, 1958.

Approved June 30, 1958.

